24 x 7 basis. Besides, border management has been strengthened by way of tighter immigration controls, border fencing, floodlighting, deployment of surveillance equipments etc.

Demand for formation of new states

†2043. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFA1RS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several demands for formation of new States have been made from different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their number;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to accept these demands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not received recommendation from any State Government for creation of new States. However, demands and representations have been received from time to time from various individuals and organizations for creation of new States like Telangana in Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Bhojpur in East Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Bihar, Saurashtra in Gujarat, Coorg in Karnataka, Koshalanchal in Western Orissa, Gorkhaland in West Bengal, Cooch Behar in West Bengal, Mithilanchal in north Bihar, parts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, Purvanchal, Harith Pradesh, Braj Pradesh and Awadh Pradesh comprising various regions of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Government takes decision on the matter of formation of new States after taking into consideration all relevant factors. Action by the Government would depend on the felt need and general consensus.

Unemployed youths registered in employment exchanges

2044. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the unemployed youths are not getting jobs even after lapse of a period of more than 15 years of their registration in the employment exchanges;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;

(c) the average number of years it takes for the unemployed youths registered in employment exchanges to get employment; and

(d) the number of employment opportunities likely to be created during 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Number of youth job seekers in the age group of 15-29 years, all of whom may

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

not necessarily be unemployed, was 290.80 lakh as against total of 414.66 lakh persons registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31.12.2006. The youth, therefore, constitute about 70% of the total job seekers. During the last 5 years, on an average, about 58 lakh job seekers including youth are being added to the live register every year whereas only 2.10 lakh job seekers, on an average, per year are being placed by the employment exchanges of the country. Employment Exchanges make submissions of suitable candidates to the employers against vacancies notified to them. Details of Registration, Placement, Vacancies Notified, Submissions made and Live Register for the last 15 years are given in the Statement (see below). The reduction in placement through Employment Exchanges is due to emergence of specialized recruiting agencies such as Staff Selection Commission (SSC), Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), State Public Service Commissions, Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs), Institute of Banking Personal Selection (IBPS) and also as a result of Supreme Court judgment which gives freedom to employers to advertise their vacancies through print and electronic media to seek nominations from the market also.

(d) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities in the country. On an average, therefore, about 11.6 million job opportunities are estimated to be created during 2009-10.

Statement

(in lakhs)

Year	Number of Job Seekers*				
	Registration	Placement	Vacancies notified	Submission made	Live Register
1	2	3	4	5	6
1994	59.27	2.05	3.96	37.23	366.92
1995	58.58	2.15	3.86	35.70	367.42
1996	58.73	2.33	4.24	36.06	374.30
1997	63.22	2.75	3.93	37.68	391.40
1998	58.52	2.33	3.59	30.77	400.90
1999	59.66	2.21	3.29	26.53	403.71
2000	60.42	1.78	2.85	23.23	413.44
2001	55.53	1.69	3.04	19.09	419.96
2002	50.64	1.43	2.20	17.49	411.71
2003	54.63	1.55	2.56	19.17	413.89
2004	53.73	1.33	2.75	18.01	404.58
2005	54.37	1.73	3.49	24.02	393.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
2006	72.90	1.77	3.58	30.30	414.66
2007	54.34	2.64	5.26	36.66	399.74
2008	53.16	3.05	5.71	33.46	391.12

* at the end of the year

Exploitation of labourers in tea garden in Assam

2045. KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the effect being made by Government and achievements to check exploitation of labourers by management in various tea gardens in Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that the tea labour in Assam always failed to get their bonus timely;

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to review such situation and adopt a specific policy on it; and

(d) whether Government is considering any special welfare scheme for the benefit of the tea labourers in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) In order to check the exploitation of labourers by management in Tea Gardens, the State Government of Assam has taken steps for effective implementation of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Assam Plantation Labour Rules 1956 along with other Acts such as the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972. For management of provident fund for the tea workers the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Act is implemented through Board of Trustees.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) While the tea garden labour are entitled to social welfare measures as laid down under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 as applicable to the respective States in which they are working, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has made a provision of Rs 50 crores in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for improving health, education and skills of the workers in the country through Human Resource Development scheme of the Tea Board.

Besides the above measures, State Government of Assam have informed that they are providing various medical facilities to the labour in the Tea Gardens under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) have been signed by NRHM and 139 tea gardens. In addition various welfare schemes for facilitating standard education and higher studies, different scholarships are provided to the tea labourers' wards in Assam. A scheme of total sanitation and water supply is also being implemented in the tea gardens in five districts.